Terms of the Richmond Enquirer. Terms of the Richmond Enquirers. The Enquirer is published DALLY and SEMIWERKLY. For the Daily Paper, seven do'lars per antion and at the rate of eight doltars if taken for a short tion and the nate of eight doltars for taken for a short tion and the per boilars for six months, dollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, payable in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mad, uset paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIREE-For one square of stress bars, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and core succeding insertion twenty-five cents—it insertions a week, wife a week, or three times a week,

line of less, the constant of the secondaries with the secondaries from a distance must be accompanied with the alwance pay, or satisfactory feterences, to make executational pay, or satisfactory feterences, to make executations of the secondaries of the secon

a vacce pay, and Marriages from the country, the All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the carty's hand-writing is unknown at this office must be authenticated by the endorsation of the postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case to make the postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case to make the postmaster in the neighborhood, and proved heretofore personal in the communication desired the postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

"WHEEL IN." Wheel in the Democratic ranks,

When vainly valor strove to win; The clouds are gone! Shine out, warm rays! Tase up your arms! Wheel in! Wheel in! though dust and shadows thus Obscure our dense, but broken lines,-Yet now, again, the daylight shines

Mechanics! form in solid line: For Polk and Dallas, give a cheer, And give for Texas nine times nine No more is heard "what of the night!" The shroud of darkness grows more thin, The watchword soldier! Victory—right! Take up your arms! Wheel in!

TO COLUMBUS DYING. From the German of Oehlenschloger. BY W. H. FURNESS. on with thee will all be over, Soon the voyage will be begun,

Land, that each alone must visit, For no sailor, once departed, Ever bath returned again. No carved wood, no broken branches, who on that ocean launches

Meets no corse of angel-child. All is mystery before thee, But in peace, and love, and faith, And with hope attended, sail'st thou Off upon the ship of Death. Undismayed, my noble sailor, Spread, then, spread thy canvass out;

north on a sea of ether Soon shalt thou serenely float! Where the deeps no plummet soundeth, Fear no hidden breakers there, And the fanning wing of angels Shall thy bark right onward bear.

Where the rosy clouds are parting, There the Blessed Isles loom forth Sees than now thy San Salvador? Hun, thy Saviour, thou shalt hail, storms of earth shall reach thee, Where thy hope shall no more fail.

To Thomas Ritchie & Sons, Richmond, Va. neither of whom are known by me.) to pay to me \$100 for every electoral vote Col. Polk may over Mr. Clay after sixty, if I will pay to m a like sum for every electoral vote Mr. Clay shall be deposited by each party.

from them) will not lessen the reasonable iforts of them or their families, if they have

te Stock, to satisfy them and make them sale, They may put up \$5,000 in money, as they

se, and the balance in any security that you ay think good. I would prefer Virginia 6 per

Blair, my partner, for whose benefit it is, "e waited till to-morrow, probably, and sent the sev, if it had not been that I wished the bet

end, and the premium and interest on it, which will amount to \$10,900, by the time the bet shall fecided, as the interest for the last quarter, ende bet to \$5,000, rather than let them get off on

Respectfully, JOHN C. RIVES. The above Certificate of Deposite was retel by last evening's mail, with the above let-"-and we are ready with the wager, when the anies concerned or any others, come forward a that purpose .- [Eds. Enquirer.

MARRIAGES.

Married, in this City, on Monday morning, Oc-7th, by Rev. John H. Gihon, Mr. WILLIAM REMMOND of Petersburg, to Miss MARY ANN Marriel, at Selma, by the Rev. Mr. Earnest,

Tuesday, the 1st inst. Dr. Horace D. Talla-S. Navy, to Miss Lucy Netson, angles of Dr. Peyton Grymes, of Orange

S. consort of Mr. Christopher P. Deane apt Win H. Spiller, aged nine years, seven

A T a late meeting of the Trustees of Hamp-1 Sidney College, Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D was elected President of that Institution, the place of Wm. Maxwell, L. L. D., resignWe publish the following Circular at the re-

Thursday Morning, October 10, 1844. BEAUTIFUL TEXAS.

RICHMOND, VA.

quest of a friend, to whom a copy of it was sent by the gentleman who prepared it. That gentleman was formerly a citizen of Virginia. He is now, and has been for some years past, a citizen of the State of Mississippi. He is as remarkable for his fine intelligence, as he is for his stern integrity and manly independence. If we were at liberty to publish his name, all who know him here would at once accord to him these qualities, so strongly indicated by the Circular itself. We, of course, differ from him in the view we take of Mr. Clay's character, and cannot unite with him in awarding to Mr. Clay either veneration for his supposed patriotism or respect for his presum purity. But all must admire in the writer of this Circular, that independence of character and integrity of purpose, which will not permit him to surrender his own opinions, or abandon the interests of his country, even at the busing of Mi Henry Clay—inbounded as is this writer's admiration and devoted as has been his regard for Mr. Clay. He nobly prefers the preservation of the Constitution to the elevation of any human being; and we doubt not, there are thousands, who, like this writer, will never permit their devotion to a man, (which always may be, and we think in this instance is, mistaken and misplaced,) to swerve them from their duty to their country (which is ever due and can never mislead.) We only add, that the Circular was prepared, as the writer states, with the view of getting many Whigs in his neighborhood to join in it; and that he had not time to carry out this purpose, when he forwarded the copy of it to his friend here:

LETTER. Mr. Clay: -We who address you, yield to no class of your admirers, nor even to your most affectionate friends, in admiration of your extraordinary talents, veneration for your extra-ordinary talents, veneration for your exalted char-acter as a patriot, and profound respect for the purity of all your principles. If, then, there should be in this address anything offensive, you will ascribe it to inadvertence and believe it repugnant to our will. But we should be wanting in candor not to say, that some of us have since the appearance of your letter in opposition sition to the repeal, or any modification of the Tato Texas annexation, ceased to be your supporters for the Presidency.

So early as the formation of the Constitution of the United States, when our ancestors were united in the closest ties, by reason of the dangers and privations which they had together suffered in the glorious achievement of their independence, the existence of slavery was an element of discord and the Constitution could not be agreed on, until the slave States, "to harmonise the Union," conceded two-fifths of the representation of their laboring population in the confederation.

It was then supposed that all discord was at an From jealousies and reproaches our northern confederates proceeded to acts of hostility to our institutions, and on the application of Missouri for admission into the Union, she was refused admission on account of slavery, altho' the only conditions prescribed in the Constitution, viz: "A Republican form of Government and sufficient population," were complied with. It was on that occasion that you gave proof of that conciliatory and patriotic love of the Union, which, we think, was miscalculating as to the object to be attained. and has been the fruitful source of College and States. The Missouri agreement was to where the blame rests: Whether was constant and the fruitful source of College and the fruitful source of College and States. The Missouri agreement was to where the blame rests: Whether was constant and the fruitful source of College and the fruitful source of College and States. The Missouri agreement was compromise was your work. The Union was compromise was your work. The Union was compromise and the fruitful source of College and the fruitful source of College and College an and has been the fruitful source of continual concession from the slave States. It was by an Whig who suggested an improvement upon the innovation on the Constitution which had left the whole Territory of the United States, as free for settlement by slave owners as any other class of citizens, that the slave States were required to put a barrier to the increased stability and perpetuity which their rights would derive, from other slave States North of the 36th degree of

latitude.
Did this "harmonise the Union?" Immediately thereafter abolition petitions loaded the Speaker's table, and the most angry and vituperative debates disgraced Congress. The ex-citement and discord increased annually, and the Tariff policy of the Government was opposed by one party as oppressive to the slave labor of the country, and pressed on by the other as necessary to sustain the manufacturing labor of the free

The intrinsic advantage of protection of our domestic industry, was merged under the jealousy and discord between free and slave labor. The South was overborne, and driven to the verge of Then, again, your love of the Union was displayed in your efforts to conciliate and to "harmonise the Union." But, again, the concession was from the Slave States. The Tariff was submitted to, but with a promise of annual me-lioration, until it reached "20 per cent. ad valoren." which was after to be the rate of duty. And here let us contrast the pressing on the American sys tem, against the wishes and strenuous opposition of all the Slave States, except Kentucky, and to the verge of civil war, with the rejection of Texas, from "respect to a considerable and respectable portion of the people," "or to four States of this Confederacy." But to return: Did submission to the Tariff "harmonise the Union?"—

Abolition petitions continued to obstruct the le-gislative action—feeling annually became more embittered-abolition societies increased in number-rights of property were violated, by aiding harboring, and even forcibly detaining slavesmissions were sent to England for aid to abolish slavery, and applications made even to the Prime Minister of England for aid to destroy the mo important institution of the Slave States. And on the formation of the Treaty for Annexation of Texas, the North openly avow, that the ratification of the Treaty will dissolve the Union, and will justify its dissolution. Had these declarawith fusions come from the Slave States, the obloquy which is shamelessly heaped on South Carolina will show how they would have been received but, coming as they did from the North, they are respected, and when it had been ascertained that a constitutional majority of the Senate were about to ratify the Treaty, your letter of opposi-

tion to this measure, your third effort to "har-monise the Union," defeated the Treaty. Texas is now rejected. The most important neasure which ever came to the consideration of the National Government, has been sacrificed to Northern dictation and encroachment on the rights of the slave States. The slave States may now be said to be enclosed in the folds of the great political Boa-anti-slavery. The slave States are now excluded from all participation in the wiid lands in the territory of the United States, which are open to, and may be appropriated by, any or all of the population of Europe who choose to emigrate thereto. We are locked in and excluded also from all the waste land on the whole continen of America. We, children of the patriots of the Revolution, heritors of their rights, are made an isolated people; and insult to us and injuries to our properly are applauded. Has even this great concession "harmonized the Union?" No sooner is the treaty rejected-ere Texas has time for the inroads of European paupers to abolish her slavery-before the people of the slave States have time for reflection, before they have perceived that they are circumvallated by anti-slavery, and that in the natural progress of population, and the constriction of the folds of the great Boa, slavery must be stifled; it is proclaime from the North, that Abolition is a principle of

the Whig party; that you have done more to abo-lish slavery than any man living! That the nomination of an Abolitionist as Governor of Vernont will carry jou to the heart of the sage of Ashland! And the hope is expressed, that ere you die, you will be a zealous abolitionist. Can any thing short of the abolition of slavery

emove this element of discord and "harmonise the Union?" Are you in favor of Abolition?-Do you think the slave States will or ought to make so enormous a concession, even to "har-Was the Federal Constitution intended to be

Was slavery, which is recognized and guaranteed therein, intended to be finite? Will slavery be perpetual, if constricted within its present territorial limits, or must it necessarily, in the progression of population, be stifled? Is not extension, commensurate with increased

population, necessary to its perpetuity, needful to enable it to resist the hostility of Anti-Slavery? Have not all the States of this Confederacy equal interest in the territory of the United States' have they not equal claim to participate in that increased safety and protection to their institutions, which the creation of new States and ex-

Will there ever come a time, when slavery can

the interests of any considerable and respectable number of your countrymen may reasonably op-

pose them to your election, however they may onor and revere your truly noble character. N. B .- The writer of this address, if no other concurs with him, believes that the election to the Presidency can confer no additional honor on you; that your fame is deserved and based on intrinsic worth; and independent of the estimate, which the present generation may place on you, he will vote against you. He respectfully suggests cessions, and have rarely failed to produce con-

souri Compromise, all the territory North of lati-tude 36 degrees, 10 minutes, is to be formed into tree States. All the public lands South of their degree, and West of the Mississippi River, except the comparatively small quantity unsold in Missouri and Arkansas, have been appropriated to the Indians, who have been, or are to be, removed from the other States; so that there is no portion of the present territory of the United States, which the people of the Southern part of the Confederacy can remove to and occupy, unless they will consent to abandon their slaveswhilst the whole of the region North of that degree, and stretching from the Mississippi River to the Pacific, it Oregon is retained, will be open to the people of the North. The writer may well say, that we are to be locked in, and eventually strangled by the great political Boa of anti-slave

The other Compromise, of which Mr. Clay's friends boast, viz. the Tariff Compromise of 23, is likely to turn out also useless, if not mischievons to the South. Mr. Clay could scareely claim any merit for making it-for, what claim has the incendiary to our thanks, for putting out the fire which he himself has kindled? But all his claims, if he originally had any for making the Compremise, are cancelled by his rialation of its provisions. Instead of carrying it out in good faith to the South, he but the other day declared his opporiff of '42-which grossly contravenes the Compromise of '33-as Wm. C. Rives shows in his speech of August, 1812, in opposition to the bill. He makes out that it was not only worse, in some of its features, than the act of '28, but that it completely prostrates the Compromise act, much for Mr. Clay's claims on the South!

WHO IS THE REAL "ROORBACK?" We invite attention to the statement in our columns to-day, from the parties at Ithaca implicated in the Roortack forgery, on both sides. We use the term "both sides," not in a political sense; for, it will be seen, that the parties concerned in the original concoction and publication of the imposture, are all Whigs—but we use it because these Whigs are themselves at issue as to which of them is in fault in the matter. Perhaps we ought to say, that they are at issue as to who is entitled to the largest share of blame. The fact that it lies somewhere between Mr. Linn, Mr. Spencer of the Chronicle, Mr. M'Kinney, and another, whose name is not given-all Waigssearcely admits of a doubt.

The public will, of course, form their own opinions, after being put in possession of the facts, as to where the blame rests. Whether with Linn, scheme, and actually penned the interpolate sage-or with McKinney, who copied the join production of Linn and the unknown Whig, an got it published-or with the Chronicle man who published it, knowing that it did not come from "an abolitionist," and was aware that, in this respect, it was a deception, and did not take the trouble, until five weeks after the publication, to expose the fraud, though aware that it was strong

suspected to be an imposition.

At the same time, we take occasion to repeat, that whatever turn the public mind may take, as between these tour whigs-it cannot chan position of things here, where the imposition first came to the knowledge of the greatbody of readers. through the columns of the Evening Journal with the voucher of that print for its genuineness with the E. Journal's own reiteration of the calumny, as a matter beyond dispute, and with its reference to the book from which it pretended to copy. Those who first saw the thing in the columns of that paper-who saw it adhered to there even after the complete exposure of its spu-riousness—and who have not yet seen it retracted in the direct and confident manner in which it was there put forth, nor the slightest approach will, we think, agree with us, that if there were ony instead of four whigs concerned in originating the columny and fraud, it can scarcely re

It is proper to add, that the Tompkins Demo-crat, from which we copy Mr. Linn's eard, and the exculpatory statement of the Ithaca Chroni-cle, states that Mr. McK. "publicly asserts that he informed Spencer [of the Chronicle] at the time he handed him the production, that he had copied it from Mr. Linn's manuscript.

[Allminy Argus. From the Ithaca Chronicle, extra, (Wiig.) THE "ROORBACK" FORGERY. "ROORBACK'S TOUR."

An article appeared in this paper, on the 21st of August last, published as a Communication, headed "For the Chronicle," addressed to "Mr. Spencer, signed "An Aloti waist," purporting to give an extract from "Rootback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836." The extract closed with a reference to forty-three slaves, purchased of James K. Polk, distinguished by the brand of his initials upon their shoul-

ders.

The article was brought to us in manuscript, by DANIEL McKINNEY, esq., a young gentleman of this village, of unimpeachable character and veracity, and was published without the least suspicion that it was other than what it purported to be, a genuine extract from a book of travels. It out to be an extract from Featherstonhaugh's Tour through the Slave States, with the statement in relation to James K. Polk's slaves

From the affidavit of Mr. McKinney, which follows, it appears that the pretended extract was furnished to him, in manuscript, by Whalam Linn, esq., of this village, a loco foco office holder, the candidate of that party for justice of the peace, to which office he was elected, and which he now holds; and also examiner in chancery, appointed by a loco foco Senate, on the recomposition of the peace o mendation of Gov. Bouck. Mr. McKinney was

as unsuspecting of its real character as we were, This "forgery" and "fraud," so bitterly de-nounced by the Albany Argus and the loco foco prints, is then fastened upon the shoulders of a loco foco office holder, with what object on his part we leave the public to judge. The "forgery" and "fraud" is placed where it belongs, and consequences, if unpleasant, must recoil upon the loco foco party. Neither Mr. McKinney nor ourselves, have any part of this responsibility. Both were imposed upon by a vile hoax, or something worse. Our agency in its circulation was wholly unsuspicious of its real character.

We ask no other agency than truth, in the Whig cause. The mutilation of letters, and interpolations, we leave to the Loco Foco press .-Scarcely one of them do we find, without a fraud as gross as "Roorback's Tour," by the mutilation of Mr. Clay's letters, making him say what he does not say. That James K. Polk is a slave-holder, no one pretends to deny. It is useless to invent circumstances of special atro-city, to connect with such slave-holding. No Whig has done it, though the lies in relation to Mr. Clay's slave-holding in the Loco Foco papers have been as plenty as blackberries.

The allidavit of Mr. McKinney, showing the

origin of this "Roorback's Tour," follows: [AFFIDAVIT.]
This is to certify, that on, or about the 19th day of August, 1844, William Linn, Esq., called on me with an article, purporting to be from Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States, requesting me to copy the same, and hand it in to the Editor of the Chronicle for publication, stating as a reason for this request that there was a Loco Foco Printer in that office who was acquainted with his chirography. I complied with his request, without the slightest suspicion that it was not a genuine extract from a veritable book. DANIEL McKINNEY. Subscribed and sworn the 27th

We believe your patriotism co-extensive with this me, and I am obliged to loathe them still more. the confederacy, and that you will not conceal tour of Roorback has been more pleasant to him any opinion of yours which from its hostility to than to myself, and if Mr. Spencer suffers no in-My connection with this gentleman tourist, who has hitherto travelled in the clouds, shall, in all its particulars, be explained. And if, in the course of this statement, others should be called upon to bear part of that odium which they have so plentifully bestowed upon myself, they must thank the un-generous manner they have pursued—that selfish and unwarrantable care of their own reputation, which would sacrifice another for mere convethat hard blows are better harmonisers than con-cessions, and have rarely failed to produce con-set down aught in malice, and should think it dishonorable to mention other names than those already made public. My object is not to implicate Mr. Spencer or Mr. McKintey, but, in some but it shall be without tepining.

The Koorback forgery, as it is called, appeared in the Ithaca Chronicle of the 21st of August last.

A few days previous to this time, I had purchased of David D. Spencer, Editor of the Chroniele, a copy of Featherstonbaugh's "Excursion through Slave States," and was perusing the work, when a gentleman and a wann friend of one of the great political parties of our country, entered the room. This last occurrence, if I recollect rightly, was on the evening of the 18th of August. The gentleman alinded to, whose name is immaterial to the issue, and which it would be infaous in me to divulge without his consent, has the Ithaca Journal (a Demecratic paper) in his hand, and in a few momentscommerced a furious phillippic against the "base fabrications," as he siyled them, which appeare, in that paper. I re-plied, that the political excitement, at the present time, waged higher than it had ever done before, and it was not a matter of surprise that partisans to the justice of their blows in the fury of the battle; and I added, that as it respected the Editor of the Chronicle, moral and religious as he was allow-ed to be, I believed he would, equally with others, publish any faischood, however gross, if he could thereby effect a political object. This declaration of mine was, and very naturally, doubted,gaged in perusing Featherstonhaugh, and recollected this author's somewhat striking description of a gang of negroes, who had been purchased by slave drivers, and were preparing to cross New River. I then proposed a test—that this narrative should be copied, and offered to Spencer for pubbeen sold by Col. Polk. This proposition the gentleman rejected, as the enormity, in his opinion, was not sufficiently apparent, and any editor might be deceived by it. I then made a true extract from Featherstonhaugh, and passed the paper over for the purpose of his appending any abounination he though fit; the result was that entire clause respecting Cd. Poll and the branding of the flow. of the slaves. In correboration of this fact, would refer to the original manuscript, if it is ye in existence, when it will be observed, that the extract and the addition are not in the same hand writing; and if the manuscript is destroyed, I re-fer to the recollection of Mr. McKinney, on whose honor I have implicit reliance, if such was not the case. Since writing the above sentence, I have ascertained that Mr. McKinney asserts that the original manuscript was returned to me, and tha It may be so-without a positive conviction I will not contradict him-but I hav no recollection of it. He also asserts that he paid no particular attention to the communication, and

cannot, at this distance of time, positively state, that there was any difference in the writing. We will, therefore, let this pass for the present. The next morning, (August 19,) after the tran action mentioned of the previous evening Mr. McKinney, a young man to whose estimable qualities I am as willing to endorse as Mr. Spencer, came into my office, when I exhibited to hir the extract and its appendage, with a request that he would copy it and hand it to the Editor of the Chromele for publication—a request with which he had and cheerfully complied. I think the reason assigned for my wishing him to do so. is the same which he has given in his affidavi He accordingly gave it to the Editor of the Chro-nicle, but cautions of a suming any responsibil ty. informed Spencer that it was a copy from an ariginal furnished transed. The infortunate piece was duly published, and has since made a more than the property of the property of the property.

extensive tour than Rootback himself.

On the next dan, or at furthest the day after.

Mr. McKinney informed me that the article had been presented to, and necepted by Mr. Spencer and that it would appear in the next Chronicle—I then thought that the experiment had been sufficiently trie!, and immediately made Mr. McKinney acquainful with the extremisances relating to it, and it was at his outing to be acquainful. it, and it was at his option to have prevented appearance. This gentleman, however, is opinion that it was on the very day of public strong impression and confident belief is, that the day been, at least, on the day previous this event. This is the only point on which Mi McKinney and myself are at issue; and her there is a difference of a few hours. I have now without the slightest attempt to disguise the truth or a resort to any palliating incidents, stated th head and front of my offending, and will be ex cused, if I attend for a few moments to the partici pating hand of another-to the chief actor ar mover in this scene of deception, and who has been the loudest in contumely and reproach—who has secretly and meanly, and contrary to repeate assurances scattered his extras to the four cor-ners of the land, bearing my exclusive guilt an

his own exoperation. conviction of my usind, that no deception was ever practised upon him, and that from the time of his reception of the manuscript, he was a well acquainted with the material particular which I have just related as he is at the present moment. It could not be otherwise; every cir-cumstance proves it. Mr. McKinney violated all circumstances considered, perhaps not unju-titiably, his engagement, and related to Mr. Special eer the name of the supposed author of the comm erwards go further, and reveal the imposition i

self? But allowing, and which cannot be denies that Mr. McKinney merely told Mr. Spencer, a the time he put the communication into his hands who was its author, nor at that time, nor at an succeeding time mentioned more; then ment, that it came from a "Locofoco office-hole er," from one who had been appointed by a Loco foco Senate, on the recommendation of Governo Bouck; and yet this veteran political campaign er received without hesitation, and publi-without enquiry, a foul- and extravagant chagainst the most prominent "Locofoco" candidate and at the same time would have us believe tha he was deceived in the matter. I appeal to ever intelligent man, of whatever party, sector shade if he can place any rehance on so singular statement. But we are not left to mere conjecture in this matter. Mr. Spencer's political friends made thorough inquiry, and examine every library in this village, for the discovery of the supposed Roorback, became convinced ther was no such personage, and informed Mr. Spencer of their convictions. A gentleman formerly of this village, but now a resident of Aurora, of great literary acquirements, and of much literary lei-sure, was from the first of the same opinion, and communicated it to Mr. Spencer with decided expression. Letters from all quarters were received by the obitor of the Caronicle, making inquiries respecting Roorback, and informing him that the author and his work could not be found; and yet this man, so profuse of his accusations against m ing," listening to the merry clinking of his press at its work of deceit and defamation, and now has the unblushing effrontery to tell the public Our agency in its circulation was wholly unsuspicious of its real character." Believe this as-sertion abroad who may, there is not an intelligent

person in this village who gives any credence to it. But it may be asked, and very properly-why, when the secret was in your possession, did you not come out immediately, and restrain at least, if not prevent a further currency to the imposition? This, perhaps, was my great error. But let it be considered that I was not the author of, nor did I interpolate the passage complained of: I had not delivered the manuscript to Mr. Spencer, though I had been the means of its getting there; I felt confident that so brutal a charge must lead to inquiry, and that inquiry would result in detection; and more than all, I was convinced that Mr. Spencer required no information from me on the subject-matter-he was already possessed of all my knowledge. I confess that all these apolo-

sectional feeling therein, you will also see an imperative sectional necessity impelling thereto.— I the vocabulary of the Chronicle Editor can afford thoughts of party, before the manuscript was at We believe your patriotism co-extensive with this
Union and just to all its parts; that you wish
not to be the President of a party or a section of
which he bestows upon Mr. McKinney. The
which he bestows upon Mr. McKinney. The nen is the very reverse, and the gentleman who interpolated the obnoxious paragraph, I do assure ... He also puts to rest the clamor, which has him, was and is of the same political sentiments as been raised against him by his enemies in the convenience before the journey is finished, I shall him, was and is of the same political sentiments as congratulate him upon his powers of endurance. Mr. McKonney. I hope this has not been done with the dastardly motive of driving the accumulated fury of any party press upon my devoted head. The truth is, and which is well known, that I am no political partizan, unless my having an exalted opinion of the commanding talents and statesmanlike qualities of Henry Clay, and my never having intered one word derogatory to the high standing and political purity of Colonel Polk, can make me one. And yet, obscure and unobtrusive an individual as I am, I have been carried on the wings of Mr. Spencer's Extra, through all sections of the country as a monster of defamation against one of the most prominent cate Mr. Spencer or Mr. McKinney, but, in some measure, extenuate my own transgression. If I hope, that the arts of an able editor will be defeatmeasure, extending my out that the parties will acquite that it shall be without teproint.

One side that it shall be without teproint.

One side that candid men of all parties will acquite that it shall be without teproint.

[From the New York News.] A LAYSERMON ON THE CHARACTER AND CAREER OF CLAY AND CLAYISM.

A NATIONAL BANK.

"That holding the opinion, as a majority of the committee do, that the Constitution did not authorize Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows, as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repug-nant to the Constitution," - [thui's Report in the

Again:
"I conceive, then, Sir, that we are not empowered by the Constitution, nor bound by any practice under it to renew the charter of this Bank, and I might here rest the argument."-[Clay's Speech

In all cases where incidental powers are acted upon, the principal and incidental powers ought to be congenial with each other, and partake of a common nature. In other words, under the name of accomplishing one object, which is specified, the power implied ought not to embrace ob is established, because it is necessary to collect and distribute the revenue, it ought to be restricted to such collection and distribution. Could you under the power to lay and collect taxes, establish a Judiciary? You say to this corporation, we cannot authorize you to discount bills and notes. and to issue paper, to regulate commerce—not our book has no precedent of that kind. But we can authorize you to coffeet the revenue, and whilst occupied with that, you may do whatever else you

What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplates? It is a splendid association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of society,

and invested with exemptions, and surrounded by immunities and privileges,"-[Saxe,
"The power of a nation is said to consist in the sword and the purse. Perhaps, at last, all power is resolvable into that of the purse, for with it you may compound almost every thing else. The specie circulation of the United States is estimated by some calculators at ten millions of dollars; and if it be no more, one moiety is in the vaults of this Bank. May not the time arrive, when eirenlating medium of the country in the hands of any corporation will be damerons to our li-berties? By whom is this immense power wielded? By a body that, in derogation of the great principle of all our institutions-responsibility people-is amenable only to a few stockan attempt to subvert this Government: would not the traiter first aim, by force or cerruption, o acquire the treasure of this company?"- [Same.

The other side:

"The existence of local banks, under the au"The existence of local banks, under the au"The existence of local banks, under the authority and control of the respective States, be-gets a necessity for a United States Bank, under We want a national army, a national navy, a national post office establishment, national laws regulating our foreign commerce and our coastng trade; above all, perhaps we want a national

tions, but it arises also out of the fact, that all the England, France, Austria, Russia, Holand, and all the great powers of Europe, have their national banks."—[Clay's speech at Raleigh,

Mr. Clay then came forward in Congress with his plan of a bank, as follows:
"1. The capital not to be extravagantly large, but at the same time, amply sufficient to enable it o perform the needful financial duties for the represents to supply a general currency of uniform value throughout the Union; and to facilitate, as high as practicable, the equalization of donestic exchange. He supposed that about fitty willions would answer all those purposes. The dock night be divided between the general government the States economic to their federal months. neat, the States according to their federal popular on, and individual subscribers; the portion as-

dened to the latter to be distributed at auction or

by private subscription."-[Life of Clay, p. 67.

Mr. Clay's Raleigh letter of April 17, 1841, is pervaded by a general and decided opposition to annexation:

"True wisdom, it seems to

alien members, against the common consent, and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign ter-States were to be formed. The acquisition of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were idmitted, we might well pause awhile, people our vast wastes, develop our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and angment our strength, power, and greatness. If here-after further territory should be wanted for an inreased population, we need entertain no appre-sension but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a volunary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country.best for the happiness of all parties, that, in that event, they should be creeted into a separate and dependent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between hem, each could advance its own happiness by men constitutions, laws and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, ready by co-operation to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the cuted and oppressed driven into exile by either of the others. They would emulate each other in aprovements, in free institutions, and in the sei-The other side (half way):

Ashland, July 1st.-Personally I could have objection to the annexation of Texas."

"Ashland, July 27th .- But, gentlemen, you are sirous of knowing by what policy I would be guided, in the event of my election as Chief Maestrate of the United States, in reference to the prestion of the annexation of Texas. I do not hink it right to announce in advance what will be the course of a future administration in respect to a question with a foreign power. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from havig any personal objection to the annexation of onor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms. "I do not think that the subject of slavery ought

to affect the question, one way or the other.— Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in inv opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to retuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution. "In the contingency of my election, to which you have adverted, if the affair of acquiring Tex-

er? Will it mitigate this calamity, that it is slow or lingering; and not sudden and violent?

While man is ordained to live by the sweat of his brow, will labor become valueless—and in what respect does slave labor differ from free labor to run ministering to the wants of man?

These interrogatories we respectfully address to you, as the most venerated living patriot of these confederated States; and if you perceive any the confederated States; and if you perceive any the confederated States; and if you perceive any or lingering; and not sudden and violent?

C. G. Hearti, J. P.

Anextra from the "Delawere Gazete" office of satient of the public plants

represented Mr. Clay as anti-Texas:

"He also puts to rest the clamor, which has South, for his supposed unfriendly feeling to-wards Texas, based upon an unjustifiable construction of his Raleigh letter. The assertion has been made over and over again, from the stump and the press, in this quarter, that the annexation of Texas to this Union, under no cirastances, would be likely to find favor with Mr. Clay; and his friends have been defied to prove the reverse. That proof is now furnished in language too clear to admit of further miscon-His language is, 'I have no hesitation in saying, that, so far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it.' Is this language sufficiently ex-

"I am in favor of distribution, by the Governmen, or the land revenue among the several States."-[Henry Clay in 1844. The other side:

In discussing a modification of duties in 1832, on payment of the public debt he says: 'In making this inquiry, the first question that presents itself is, whether it is expedient to preerve the existing duties in order to accumulate a surplus in the Treasury for the purpose of subsequent distribution among the States. I think not. If the collection, for the purpose of such a sur-plus, is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss of interest, while the money is performing the unnecessary circuit, and it would, therefore, be unwise. If it is to be given to the States in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditure, I know of no principle in the Constitution that authorizes the 'ederal Government to become such a collector for the States, nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the States becoming

In the National Intelligencer, of January, 1811, he is reported as follows:
"Mr. Clay said he agreed perfectly in the sen-

recipients of gratuity from the General Govern-

INSTRUCTIONS.

ment."- Vol. 1, p. 589.

timent that instructions given by the people are obligatory on the representative. This was a principle consecrated by the Revolution, inseparable from all free Governments and which he therefore hoped never to see departed from in prac-

"Whilst, then, he had a seat on this floor, (Mr Clay said,) it was immaterial how he arrived at the will of his constituents; it was sufficient he should know it. In all cases of expediency, he held the doctrine of an obligation on his part to observe the instructions, expressed or implied, of his constituents.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the members of the House of Representatives in Congress of the United States be requested to vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of

"Resolved, As the opinion of this Legislature, that General Andrew Jackson is the second choice of the State of Kentucky for the next President of the United States-that a very large majority of this State prefer General Andrew Jackson to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford, and that the members of the House of Representatives in Congress of the United States, will, by complying with the request herein signified, faithfully and people of Kentucky,"—[See Niles's Register, vol. 27, p. 231.

In a letter to a friend in Virginia, dated 4th February, 1825, and published in the National Jour-Mr. Crawford? I cannot. For General Jackson?

One side, again, in 1839; . racter? And will any one who stands here pre-will of those who sent them here, they are not the doctrine, that we are nothing more than the mirror to reflect the will of those who called us to our dignified office? That is the view I take of

"And now, I ask, is any peculiar language ne-cessary, other than that by which the will of our constituents may be understood and carried out? Is word but the word 'instruct.' Is there no lan-guage tantamount to that? If the legislature simbly express their will, is not that equivalent to lie word instruct?" Vol. 2, p. 352. On the other side again in 1812:

On the 5th of January, 1812, the Kentucky House of Representatives, at Frankfort assem-bled, passed the following resolutions by an overwhelming majority, to wit:
"Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, it

is the desire of a large majority of the people Kentucky that the Bankrupt Law, enacted at the last session of Congress, shall be repealed. "Resolved further, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to have the said law repealed."

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is the desire of a majority of the people of Kentucky that the bankrupt law, passed at the late extra session

of Congress, shall be repealed, or so modified as to free it from its retrospective operation; and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to obtain such repeal or modification. Mr. Morehead, Mr. Clay's colleague in the Senate, who had also voted for the law, said: "It could not have escaped his notice, and that 'y of the Navy. of the Senate, that the Legislature of Kentucky

had by a large majority passed resolutions upon the subject of the Bankrupt law, expressing an opinion that it ought to be repealed. "Whether the Bankrupt law was a measure of national benefit or national injury, was a ques-tion about which the people of the United States could form their own conclusion; but whether riously the people of Kentucky, they alone were competent to judge. So far as he was concerned,

he thought that from their judgment, there was no "He knew, if this isolated question of a Bankrupt law was presented to Kentucky, she would But Mr. Clay said-according to his speech as

reported in the National Intelligencer of January 17, 1842-that he held the insignation that he was in favor of repealing it, in profound contempt

"Friday, January 28, 1842. "The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 72) to repeal the 'act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, and after debate, "On the question, "Shall this bill be read a third time?" it was decided in the negative. "On motion of Mr. Clay, the year and navs

being desired by one-fifth of the Senators pre-

"Those who voted to repeal the Bankrupt law were, "Messrs, Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Marchead, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright and Young-22.

who voted against repealing the Bankrupt law were, "Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, CLAY, "Messis, Barror, Baies, Berrien, Caode, Clay, Claulon, Evens, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Pacips, Parter, Sim-mons, Smilà of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge—23."

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE. In the Senate of the United States, on the 10th f March, 1831, Mr. Clay, in connection with this subject, offered this resolution: Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States does not vest in the President power to remove, at his pleasure, officers under the Govern-

ment of the United States, whose offices have

been established by law." On a subsequent occasion he said: That, in his opinion, if a Whig President

To this we append the commentary made upon | should be hereafter made; nor would that be proit by the Southern paper to which it was addressed. The North Alabamian, the paper in which the letter appeared, in the course of the remarks introducing it, thus triumphs over those who had PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

In his Hanover speech, delivered, June 27, 1840, Mr. Clay said: The annual expenditures, may, in a reasonable time, be brought down from its present amount of 'almost forty millions to near one third of that

sum." - [Niles's National Register, page 825. The other side:
"Mr. Clay said be would correct an assertion that the Whig party, when out of power, asserted, that if trusted with the helm, they would adminis ter this Government at an amount of expenditure not exceeding \$13,000,000. . . . no such position ever taken by the Whig party, or by any prominent member of the Whig party --Sure I am that the party generally pledged itself to no such reduction of the public expenses.— None. • • I deny (in no offensive sense) that the Whig party ever promised to reduce the expenditures of this Government to \$13,000,000."

[March 1, 1842, 2d session 27th Congress, App. 193.

Mr. Clay, after summing up the measures of the Extra Session, says: These were the fruits of the Extra Session, so far as they depended on Congress. This was the circle of beneficent measures, intended to emhave reason to believe that it was looked upon

MR. CLAY ON LEGISLATIVE "LOG-ROLLING,"

brace all interests and parts of the Union. and regarded as a whole, and that votes were given for some MEASURES in the series not so much because they were in consonance with the views of the constituents whose members gave those votes, as because they were wanted by other parts of the Union, and the compensation was to BE FOUND IN OTHER MORE ACCEPTABLE MEASURES OF THE SAME SERIES.

We conclude, by offering a selection of a few reasons well urged in favor of Mr. Clay's eleva-tion to the Presidency, drawn from sources which usually command in a high degree the confidence of our Whig friends. "We supported him (Clay) once for the Presi-

dency, and would do so again, were we not, in doing so, almost sure of depeat. But Mr. CLAY IS DEFICIENT IN POPULARITY. Mr. Clay's influence failed to sustain J. Q. Adams in the Presidential Chair. With all the efforts made to elect Mr. Clay himself in 1832, he succeeded in obtaining only forly-nine electoral votes; and in the election of 1836, himself and his friends were so well satisfied of his deficiency in popular favor, that they did not attempt to run him at all Is not this decisive evidence as to Mr. Clay's popularity.-[Boston Atlas, of Sept. 14, 1828.

"That Mr. Clay is the chosen candidate of the aristocracy of the Whig party is unquestionable; and it is equally unquestionable that very earnest and zealous efforts will be made to impose him upon the Whigs as their candidate. It is also certain that Mr. Clay is not the choice of the Whig party Apart from other sufficient reasons, therefore, which we shall give hereafter, the very fact, that Mr. Clay is the during of the aristocratic Whigs, or rather the very cause which makes him operates, in the nature of things, to prejudice him in the eyes of the Democratic Whigs, and to lead them to fix their choice upon some other candi-

date .- [Boston Atlas, of Nov. 20, 1838 THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION .- As we expecied, the Whigs have again been defeated in the City of New York—worse defeated than they were last year. We say as we expected, and the was the mixing up of Henry Clay with the cor feat, and we believe will be while he is pushed United States. Thousands of the best men in the land, who, it they vote at all, vote the Whig Ticket, will never role for Henry Clay. 3 Mark our words, defeat will continue to follow the Whig Party as long as Henry Clay is their condidate for "What do you desire? That I should vote for It. Crawford? I cannot. For General Jackson! Heavy Clay! For some days previous to the election, the Whig appers sounded the toesin for Heavy Clay! Vote for Heavy Clay! This Clay defeat has been most overwhelming. The American says the majority for Morris, (Loco.) will not have that we not be to the control of the contro held by all? Is it not that we are to conform to the wishes of our constituents? Is it not that we have the Whig Party learn wisdom, and cease to outare to act, not in our own, but in a delegated character? And will any one who stands here pre-"If Mr. Clay runs, he will meet with opposi-tion from old party antagonists, whose heads have grown gray in political iniquity.

"The old Jackson men will oppose him. "The violent anti-Masons will oppose him. "The Irishmen, who have already denounced him for his attack on O'Connell, will oppose him.

"The enemies of the United States Bank will The Western Squatters will oppose him. "The Southern State Rights men will oppose (So say several leading Whig papers in

"Now, in the name of Heaven, shall we run the risk of this opposition?" &c .- [Address of Wing New York State Central Committee of Young

Men. 1839. "Do we not now see this same Henry Clay, forgetful of what belongs to his high station, (aspirations,) assume the character of a TRAVELLING SPEECH-MAREN, haranguing 'public gatherings' at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleson-sometimes, it has been said, on the SABBATH DAY-and for what purpose? None other than TO MAKE HIMSELT PRESIDENT! How degrading to the high office to which he aspires! How shocking to the sensibilities of every patriotic

American!" "You have seen the Secretary of State chalme, points to the duty of rendering the present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce pose with boldness, the conduct of the Secretary. You have seen the same officer, forgetful of what belongs to his high station, assume the character of a travelling speech-maker, and ba-rangue public gatherings in Kentucky, Pennsyl-vania and Virginia, boasting of his intrepidity and virtue, and discharging his malignity towards Jackson, sometimes in gross abuse, and sometimes in imploes appeals to heaven,-[Address to People of North Carolina in 1828, written by Mr. Budger, afterwards Gen. Harrison's Secreta-

Jefferson's Opinion of Henry Clay. "Henry Clay is merely a splendid orator, with-out any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles, founded in political science, either practical or theoretical.

Webster's Opinion of Mr. Clay "Henry Clay has too many heresies about him ever to gain my support.9 Gen. Harrison's Opinion of Henry Clay.

"I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay is to be benefitted by it, from whom I have experienced

only ungenerous treatment, in requital for years of devoted service." DELAWARE-Boot on the Right Leg! DEMOCRATIC LITTLE DELAWARE - The Whigs

have lost their Banner State, and Delaware is reeemed from Wing domination and Bank darry. The Democratic triumph in Delaware is en tirely and conclusively confirmed by the official accounts. Our friends in Wilmington, on Saturday, fired a national salute in honor of their victory. Mr. Clayton is non est inventus,

(From the Delaware Gazette, Extra.)
"Wilkinsgron, Oct. 5, 12 o'clock, M.
DELAWARE O. K. BE NOT DECEIVED!-The Coons are scattering an extra Delaware Republican, in which they claim a Whig majority in this State. It is FALSE, and they know it. If we allow them all they claim in New Castle and Kent, on the Inspectors, and take the ticket for Inspectors in Sussex, the

vote will stand as follows New Castle county, Whig majority, Kent do. do. Sussex do. Dem. majority, 266 Democratic majority in the State, 31.

But if we take the average majority through-

out the State, the true test, as near as it can possibly be ascertained, it is as follows: New Castle county, average Whig majority, so far as ascertained, including city of Wil-

mington, 78 Kent, as published in the Delaware Journal, 107 Sussex, as furnished by a gentleman direct from Georgetown, Democratic average ma-

Democratic average maj, in the State, 60. The above may be relied upon. In 1840, Delaware claimed the Whig banner, because every county and township in the State gave a majority for Harrison. In May, 1844, she received the banner from the Whig National Convention at Baltimore; and on the 1st of October, 1844, the Whigs surrendered the State to the De-

mocrats, banner and all.

and dues to this office may be remitted per mail, and antique the Raik notes, at the risk of the Edita period; of all letters being paid by the writers,—posting of a single letter is scarcely of any account writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an one business, which operates as a serious tax of this paid.

a seven and a half cent-nual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty As and in that proportion for advertisements of a search in that proportion for advertisements of a nate length-except Lottery Venders and Auction-s, who are charged one hundred dollars, (paper in-

POETRY. [Prom the New Orleans Republican.]

For hearts beat high, and hands are here, To creet old friends, with many thanks, And hall them too with many a cheer; What though, lost brothers! one by one, You left us, 'midst the battle's din, welcome back! shine out bright sun, Take up your arms! wheel in! Wheel in' new friends are pressing near, To join us in the struggle-Advance! sensations now of lear, Are not for gallant hearts to feel to ra memories come of darker days,

Though Waterloo, it seemed to us, Hard hands are grasping hands as hard,-Our thickening ranks await the din; No power can now our course retard; Take up your arms! Wheel in! Wheel in! the poor man's place is here,

That shall bear thee to discover Far away a land unknown.

Quit now, full of heart and comfort, These Azores-they are of earth;

GLOBE OFFICE, Washington, 7th Oct., 1814. Gentlemen: I received to-day, I do not know on whom, the Richmond Whig (we do not exinge with it) of the 3d inst., containing a prosition signed Win. H. Betts and B. F. Cochran,

y get over Col. Polk after sixty; and that \$5,-I do not know either of the persons; but I will lingly accept their proposition, it you shall as that the loss of \$9,700 (which I think I may

Lenclose herein certificate No. 500 for \$10,000 New York seven per cent. State Stock, for you to at up on my part. If they shall comply with power of attorney to sell the Stock, and pay over to them whatever I may lose. The Stock is 6 or 7 per cent, above par. I intend to pay the money, if I shall lose, as I wish to keep the Stock; but I will send to you the power of attorney to sell

on State Stock to any security other than New ork State Stock, which (5's, 6's or 7's) I prefer money, or to any other Stock.

The bet is to be made in the name of Francis I wish the bet closed at once, before either party th hear from the State elections which take place day in Georgia and Arkansas, and to-morro v Pennsylvania and New Jersey. I should

sel before either party could hear from these tertions. When the bet is closed, I will send the lovey in place of the Stock, if Messrs. Betts and thran shall prefer it. I wish the Whig of the 3d instant to be depowith the stakes, to show the terms of the bet. I desire no limit to it, short of the Stock I

DEATHS. Died in this City, on Monday morning, the 7th after a lingering indisposition which she with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. MARY Died, at Aylett's, King William county, on estay, the 2nd of October, of congestive For Brys. George, youngest son of the late

Allegitate provision has been made for the comment and instruction in the Institution, una President shall be installed.

A TRUSTEE.